



STIC Search Report **EIC 1700**

STIC Database Tracking Number: 168277

TO: Ben Sackey
Location: 5B31
Art Unit : 1626
October 26, 2005

Case Serial Number: 10/687411

From: Kathleen Fuller
Location: EIC 1700
REMSEN 4B28
Phone: 571/272-2505
Kathleen.Fuller@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Mrs. Fuller

Access DB# 168277

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

BEN SACKETT

Requester's Full Name: 101687,411 Examiner #: 73489 Date: 10/10/05
Art Unit: 1626 Phone Number 302-0704 Serial Number: 101687,411
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: Rm 531 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: H₂O resistant catalyst for the production of diaryl carbonate via direct carbonylation of phenols

Inventors (please provide full names): Grigori Lev Solovchik et al

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 10/15/03

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

A method for making a diaryl carbonate, comprising contacting a reaction mixture of phenolic precursor with CO, O₂ in the presence of a carbonylation catalyst comprising Palladium or a compound

(b) Co-catalyst eg. phosphine, quinone, phenanthroline etc. copper, titanium

(c) a base

(d) halide source

(e) chemical additive comprising salt of magnesium or lithium or combination thereof.

Thanks

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	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>Fuller</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog _____
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) <u>4</u>	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: _____	Bibliographic _____	Dr. Link _____
Date Completed: <u>10/26/05</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>30</u>	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: <u>36</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

Casreact

=> FILE CASREA

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FILE CONTENT:1840 - 23 Oct 2005 VOL 143 ISS 17

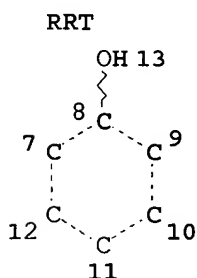
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

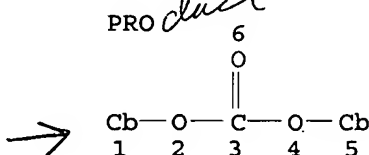
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L5



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CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 15
CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 16
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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS UNS AT 1
GGCAT IS UNS AT 5
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 17

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L7 51 SEA FILE=CASREACT SSS FUL L5 (59 REACTIONS)
L11 STR

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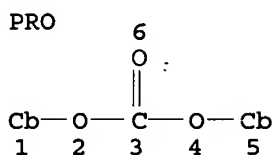
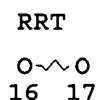
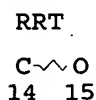
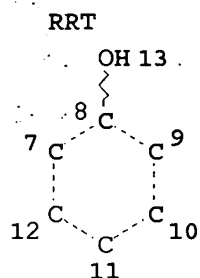
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DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

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RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 1

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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=> D QUE L8
L5

STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
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CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 15
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CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 17
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS UNS AT 1
GGCAT IS UNS AT 5
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 17

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L7 51 SEA FILE=CASREACT SSS FUL L5 (59 REACTIONS)
L8 51 SEA FILE=CASREACT ABB=ON L7(L)ANY/CAT

=> D BIB ABS FHIT L8

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 142:394138 CASREACT
TI Water-resistant carbonylation catalyst system for the production of diaryl carbonates via the direct carbonylation of phenolic compounds
IN Soloveichik, Grigorii Lev; Chuck, Timothy Leigh; Shalyaev, Kirill Vladimirovich; Pressman, Eric James; Bonitatebus, Peter John

applicants

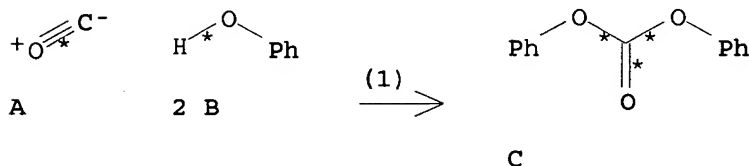
PA General Electric Company, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005085656	A1	20050421	US 2003-687411	20031015
	WO 2005040089	A2	20050506	WO 2004-US30610	20040917
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 2003-687411 20031015

AB A method of increasing the amount of diaryl carbonates (e.g., di-Ph carbonate) produced per amount of catalyst consumed in a phenolic compound (e.g., phenol) carbonylation process is described. Phenolic compound carbonylation produces water as a reaction byproduct which reduces the turnover number (TON) of the catalyst. A mixture of a phenolic precursor, a base-containing catalyst and co-catalyst components and at least one chemical additive comprising a halide or hydroxide of alkali metal or alkaline earth metal when carbonylated together under specific conditions increases the TON and water resistivity of a palladium catalyst. The metal halide likely makes the catalyst less susceptible to degradation by water hence increasing the reaction yield per weight of catalyst consumed.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2, E 1310-73-2 NaOH, F 7647-15-6 NaBr
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 7440-50-8 Cu, 7440-32-6 Ti, 7789-48-2 MgBr2
 SOL 143-24-8 Dimethoxytetraglycol
 CON SUBSTAGE(1) 10 minutes, room temperature -> 100 deg C, 1300 psi
 SUBSTAGE(2) 2 hours, 100 deg C, 1300 psi
 NTE high pressure, optimization study, Alternative preparations gave a lower Palladium turnover number

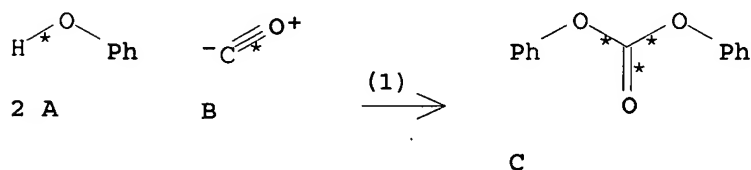
=> D BIB ABS FHIT L8 2-51

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 142:137082 CASREACT
 TI Method of separating metallic catalyst constituents from reaction mixtures
 in the manufacture of aromatic carbonates
 IN Dahlmann, Marc; Fischer, Peter
 PA Germany
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2005014965	A1	20050120	US 2004-891678	20040715
	DE 10332697	A1	20050203	DE 2003-10332697	20030718
	JP 2005047911	A2	20050224	JP 2004-209448	20040716
PRAI	DE 2003-10332697		20030718		
OS	MARPAT 142:137082				

AB A process for the preparation of an aromatic carbonate (e.g., di-Ph carbonate) is described which entails reacting in the presence of a catalyst system an aromatic hydroxy compound (e.g., phenol) with carbon monoxide and oxygen, and optionally in one or more solvents (e.g., chlorobenzene) to produce a liquid phase. At least a portion of the liquid phase is then subjected to a treatment to obtain a treated liquid phase. The treatment entails at least one of: (a) heating to a temperature that is at most mean reaction temperature without passing oxygen to the reaction mixture; (b) adding one or more protic compds. to the reaction mixture; and (c) passing through it one or more inert or reducing gases. Solid metallic catalyst constituents are then separated from the treated liquid phase by filtration.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 13444-94-5 Palladium bromide (PdBr2), 14284-89-0 Mn acetylacetonate, 16909-23-2 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, phenoxide, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br
 SOL 108-90-7 PhCl
 CON 60 minutes, 90 deg C
 NTE optimization study, continuous synthesis, apparatus was used, other procedures gave lower catalyst recovery percentages

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 141:412705 CASREACT
 TI Supported catalysts for direct synthesis of diphenyl carbonate through oxidative carbonylation of phenol
 AU Liu, Hong-wei; Zhou, Wei-qing; Zhao, Xin-qiang; Shao, Guo-gang; Wuang,

Yan-ji

CS School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Hebei University of Technology, Tianjin, 300130, Peop. Rep. China

SO Shiyou Xuebao, Shiyou Jiagong (2004), 20(3), 49-53
CODEN: SXSHEY; ISSN: 1001-8719

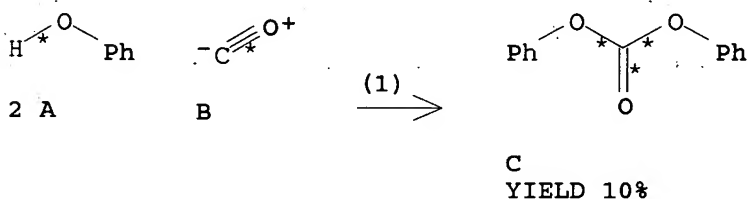
PB Shiyou Xuebao, Shiyou Jiagong Bianjibu

DT Journal

LA Chinese

AB A new supported catalyst PdCl₂-Cu(OAc)₂/HZSM-5 with high activity has been developed for synthesis of di-Ph carbonate through oxidative carbonylation of phenol. The optimum n(Cu)/n(Pd) molar ratio of the catalyst was 14.3 and the PdCl₂ loading was 1.5%. Solvents performed favorable effects on DPC yield with the increasing order of CH₃OH, C₆H₁₄, DMC, CH₂Cl₂. In addition, DMC may replace CH₂Cl₂ as the solvent for the reaction. The catalyst activity was greatly affected by the supports with the increasing following order of 5A mol. sieve, MgO, 4A mol. sieve, SiO₂, H β zeolite, γ -Al₂O₃, HZSM-5. PdCl₂/HZSM-5 and Cu(OAc)₂/HZSM-5 catalyst was prepared for studying the interaction between Pd and Cu and characterized by XPS.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
PRO C 102-09-0
CAT 7647-10-1 PdCl₂, 142-71-2 Cu(OAc)₂
SOL 75-09-2 CH₂Cl₂
CON 8 hours, 80 deg C
NTE optimization study, HZSM-5 used as catalyst

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 141:279423 CASREACT

TI Carbonylation process and catalysts for the production of a diaryl carbonates from phenols

IN Dahlmann, Marc; Fischer, Peter; Hansen, Sven-Michael; Reisinger, Claus-Peter

PA Bayer Materialscience Ag, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

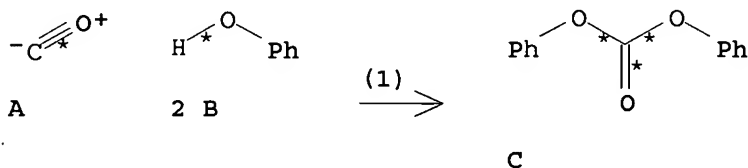
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 10309954	A1	20040916	DE 2003-10309954	20030307
	EP 1460055	A1	20040922	EP 2004-4639	20040301
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				

US 2004192953 A1 20040930 US 2004-791587 20040302
 CN 1526694 A 20040908 CN 2004-10008006 20040305
 JP 2004269530 A2 20040930 JP 2004-61940 20040305
 PRAI DE 2003-10309954 20030307

OS MARPAT 141:279423

AB A procedure is described for the production of diaryl carbonates (e.g., di-Ph carbonate) by the direct carbonylation of phenols (e.g., phenol) in the presence of a catalyst system where the catalyst system is activated by thermal pretreatment in a sep. reaction apparatus

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 13444-94-5 Palladium bromide (PdBr2), 14284-89-0 Mn acetylacetonate, 16909-23-2 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, phenoxide, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br
 SOL 108-90-7 PhCl
 CON SUBSTAGE(1) 43 minutes, 50 deg C, 3 bar
 SUBSTAGE(2) 127 minutes, 100 deg C

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 141:245199 CASREACT

TI Study on direct synthesis of diphenyl carbonate with heterogeneous catalytic reaction (VI) Effect of Sn loading method and content on activity of Sn-Pd supported catalyst

AU Zhang, Guangxu; Wu, Yuanxin; Ma, Peisheng; Tian, Qifeng; Wu, Guangwen; Li, Dinghuo

CS Department of Chemical Engineering, Wuhan Institute of Chemical Technology, Wuhan, 430074, Peop. Rep. China

SO Chinese Journal of Chemical Engineering (2004), 12(2), 191-195
 CODEN: CJCEEB; ISSN: 1004-9541

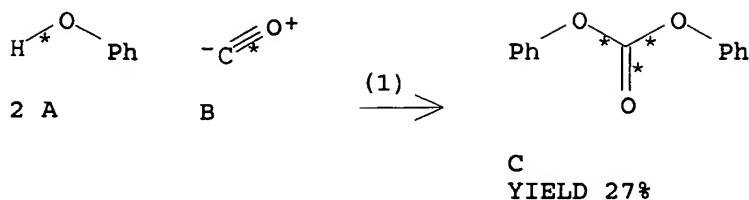
PB Chemical Industry Press

DT Journal

LA English

AB The mixed metal oxide $\text{La}_x\text{Pb}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7$ was prepared by the sol-gel method and used as support for Sn-Pd catalyst. The catalyst in which Pd is the active component and Sn is co-catalyst was used in direct synthesis of di-Ph carbonate (DPC) in heterogeneous reaction medium in a pressurized reactor. The catalyst was characterized by x-ray diffraction, SEM, and TEM. When the co-active component Sn was added by co-calcination, the loading was 14.43% and the active component Pd was loaded by precipitation; the yield and selectivity of DPC were 26.78% and 99% resp.

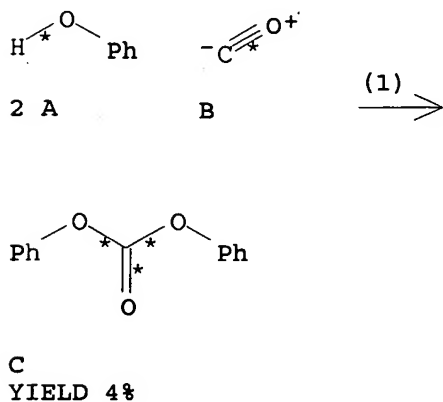
RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br, E 7782-44-7 O₂
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 7440-31-5 Sn
 CON 4 hours, 60 deg C, 4.5 MPa
 NTE solid-supported catalyst on compd. metal oxide LaaPbbMncO prepd. and used; optimization study; optimized on catalyst prepn. method, tin loading content and reaction conditions
 RE.CNT 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 141:142108 CASREACT
 TI Synthesis of diphenyl carbonate by oxidative carbonylation of phenol with Pd/C catalyst
 AU Mei, Fuming; Li, Guangxing
 CS Dept. of Chemistry, Huazhong Univ. of Sci. & Tech., Wuhan, 430074, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Huazhong Keji Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban (2003), 31(9), 114-116
 CODEN: HKDXAT; ISSN: 1671-4512
 PB Huazhong Keji Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 AB The preparation of di-Ph carbonate by oxidative carbonylation of PhOH using Pd/C as catalyst was studied. The effects of cocatalysts, such as Mn(OAc)₂, benzoquinone and Bu₄NBr, on the catalyst activity were determined. Under optimum conditions, the product yield reached 4.10% and the catalyst turn-over number was 162.6. The catalyst was reusable without loss of activity.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



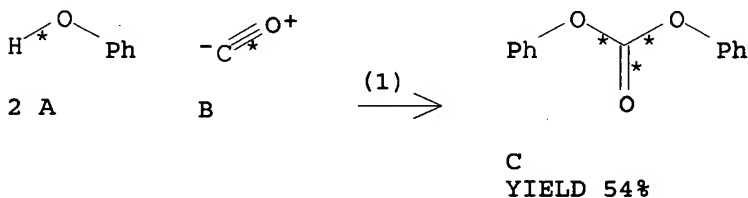
RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
PRO C 102-09-0
CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 638-38-0 Mn(OAc)2, 106-51-4
p-Benzoquinone, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br
CON 4 hours, 100 deg C, 5.4 MPa
NTE high pressure, yield depends on reaction conditions

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 141:125366 CASREACT
TI Two-component supported catalyst for synthesis of diphenyl carbonate and
its preparation process
IN Wang, Yanji; Liu, Hongwei; Zhao, Xi; Zhao, Xinqiang
PA Hebei Polytechnics University, Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1391986	A	20030122	CN 2002-125470	20020812
	CN 1133615	B	20040107		
PRAI	CN 2002-125470		20020812		

AB The title catalyst contains zeolite supported PdCl2 and Cu(OAc)2. The catalyst is prepared by the following steps of (1) grinding zeolite into 20-80 mesh size, calcining at 250-750°; (2) determining the water-absorption amount of calcined zeolite; (3) dissolving PdCl2 and Cu(OAc)2 into 2-5 v% aqueous NH3 solution to obtain a impregnation solution; (4) isometrically impregnating the zeolite with the impregnation solution for 10-25 h; (5) drying at 35-70° for 3-10 h under vacuum; and (6) calcining at 250-750° for 3-10 h. The zeolite is selected from HZSM-5, Hβ, 4A, and 5A zeolites.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



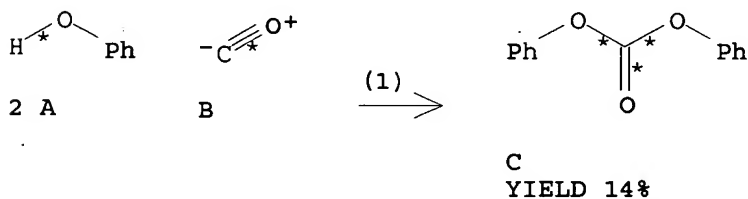
RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
PRO C 102-09-0
CAT 123-31-9 Hydroquinone, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, 7647-10-1
PdCl2, 142-71-2 Cu(OAc)2
SOL 75-09-2 CH2Cl2
CON SUBSTAGE(1) room temperature -> 80 deg C
SUBSTAGE(2) 8 hours, 80 deg C
NTE alternative prepn. shown, Pd-Cu-HZSM-5 used as catalyst

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 141:125365 CASREACT
 TI Zeolite supported copper acetate catalyst for synthesis of diphenyl carbonate
 IN Wang, Yanji; Zhao, Xi; Liu, Hongwei; Zhao, Xinqiang
 PA Hebei Polytechnics University, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DT Patent
 LA Chinese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1391985	A	20030122	CN 2002-125471	20020812
	CN 1133616	B	20040107		
PRAI	CN 2002-125471		20020812		

AB The title catalyst contains zeolite-supported Cu(OAc)₂ at ratio of 50-100:0.1-30. The catalyst is prepared by the following steps of (1) grinding zeolite into 20-80 mesh size, calcining at 250-750°; (2) determining the water-absorption amount of calcined zeolite; (3) dissolving Cu(OAc)₂ into 2-5% aqueous NH₃ solution to obtain a impregnation solution; (4) isometrically impregnating the zeolite with the impregnation solution for 10-25 h; (5) drying at 35-70° for 3-10 h under vacuum; and (6) calcining at 250-750° for 3-10 h. The zeolite is selected from HZSM-5, Hβ, 4A, and 5A zeolites.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 123-31-9 Hydroquinone, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, 142-71-2 Cu(OAc)₂
 SOL 75-09-2 CH₂Cl₂
 CON SUBSTAGE(1) room temperature -> 80 deg C
 SUBSTAGE(2) 8 hours, 80 deg C
 NTE alternative prepn. shown, Cu-HZSM-5 used as catalyst

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 140:272666 CASREACT
 TI Non-halogen redox catalysis toward green processing
 AU Higashijima, Michio; Nagayama, Kazuhiro
 CS Homogeneous Catalysis Laboratory, Science and Technology Research Center, Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Aoba-ku, Yokohama, 227-8502, Japan
 SO Studies in Surface Science and Catalysis (2003), 145(Science and Technology in Catalysis 2002), 551-552
 CODEN: SSCTDM; ISSN: 0167-2991

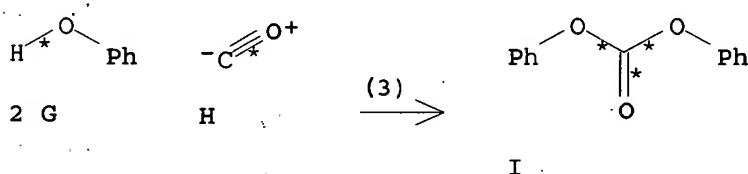
PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB The oxidation of alkylaroma with ruthenium-substituted heteropolyanion and the oxidative carbonylation of phenol to di-Ph carbonate catalyzed by palladium/2-hydroxypyridine system are described. The Ru-substituted heteropolyanion is a notable example of a "green catalyst" in a non-halogen containing water solvent system. The Pd/2-PyOH catalyst system showed high activity as high as that of alternative Pd/co-catalyst systems with the addition of NR₄Br in a large amount. Using this catalyst, the reaction proceeded fast enough under lower CO pressure. The activity of the catalyst was significantly affected by the partial oxygen pressure, indicating the reoxidn. of catalysts are the rate-determining step.

RX(3) OF 3 2 G + H ==> I



RX(3) RCT G 108-95-2, H 630-08-0
 RGT C 7782-44-7 O₂
 PRO I 102-09-0
 CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 142-08-5 2-Pyridinone, 142-71-2
 Cu(OAc)₂, 537-00-8 Acetic acid, cerium(3+) salt, 64-19-7 AcOH
 SOL 68-12-2 DMF
 CON 0.5 hours, 120 deg C, 6 MPa
 RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 140:255279 CASREACT

TI Study on direct synthesis of diphenyl carbonate through heterogeneous catalysis. VII. Deactivation and regeneration of Pd-Sn catalyst

AU Zhang, Guangxu; Ma, Peisheng; Wu, Yuanxin; Wu, Guangwen; He, Fei; Li, Dinghuo; Wang, Cunwen

CS State Key Laboratory of C1 Chemistry and Technology, School of Chemical Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 200072, Peop. Rep. China

SO Cuihua Xuebao (2003), 24(11), 835-838

CODEN: THHPD3; ISSN: 0253-9837

PB Kexue Chubanshe

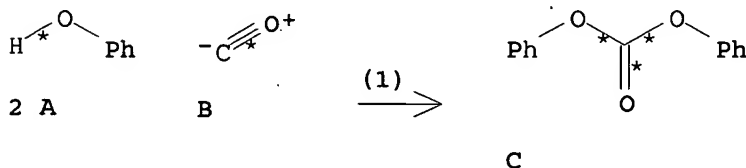
DT Journal

LA Chinese

AB In order to investigate the deactivation of Pd-Sn catalyst for direct synthesis of di-Ph carbonate via heterogeneous catalysis, the components in the washing solution of the regeneration catalyst was measured by GC-MS, and there appeared only two peaks representing phenol and solvent resp. The Pd contents in the fresh and the used catalysts were analyzed by ICP, and the loss of active component Pd of the used catalyst was less than 10%. The deactivated and the fresh catalyst samples were characterized by XPS, revealing that the Sn element migrated to the catalyst surface after reaction, but the content of carbon on the catalyst surface did not increase, the valences of active component Pd and co-active component Sn

remained unchanged and exhibited as +2 and +4 resp. Based on the above results, the main deactivation reason of the catalyst should be the serious adsorption of phenol on the catalyst and the migration of Sn element to the catalyst surface during the reaction. When acetone used as regeneration solvent (23.1%), solution temperature set to 60° and drying temperature set to 300 °C , the activity of regenerated catalyst was higher. In addition, the addition of promoter Ce could be helpful to the improvement of the catalyst life.

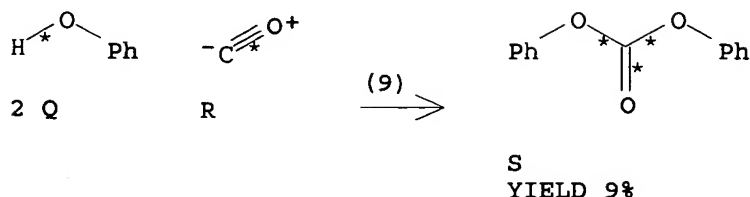
RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2, E 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 37296-86-9 Lanthanum lead manganese oxide, 7440-05-3
 Pd, 7440-31-5 Sn
 SOL 75-09-2 CH2Cl2
 CON 4 hours, 60 deg C, 4.5 MPa
 NTE solid-supported catalyst, optimization study

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 139:383004 CASREACT
 TI Oxidative carbonylation of phenol to diphenyl carbonate catalyzed by
 Pd-carbene complexes
 AU Okuyama, Ken-ichi; Sugiyama, Jun-ichi; Nagahata, Ritsuko; Asai, Michihiko;
 Ueda, Mitsuru; Takeuchi, Kazuhiko
 CS Research Center of Macromolecular Technology, National Institute of
 Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8565,
 Japan
 SO Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical (2003), 203(1-2), 21-27
 CODEN: JMCCF2; ISSN: 1381-1169
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Various Pd-carbene complexes with bis(heterocyclic carbene) ligands were
 prepared and was investigated their catalytic activity for oxidative
 carbonylation of phenol with carbon monoxide to di-Ph carbonate (DPC).
 The catalyst system was composed of Pd complex, inorg. redox cocatalyst,
 organic redox cocatalyst, organic salt, and mol. sieve. The Pd-carbene complex
 systems PdBr2(c1-tBu)/Ce(TMHD)4 (TMHD: 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-
 heptanedionate)/nBu4NBr/hydroquinone showed approx. a double activity
 compared to a conventional PdBr2 catalytic system without the use of
 ligands.

RX(9) OF 17 2 Q + R ==> S



RX(9)

STAGE(1)

RGT T 123-31-9 Hydroquinone, U 1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br
 CAT 142-71-2 Cu(OAc)₂, 615574-52-2 Palladium,
 dibromo[methylenebis(3-butyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl-2(3H)-
 ylidene)]-, (SP-4-2)-
 CON 70 hours, 2 deg C

STAGE(2)

RCT Q 108-95-2, R 630-08-0
 RGT V 7782-44-7 O₂
 SOL 75-09-2 CH₂Cl₂
 CON 3 hours, 100 deg C, 6e6 Pa

STAGE(3)

SOL 7732-18-5 Water

PRO S 102-09-0

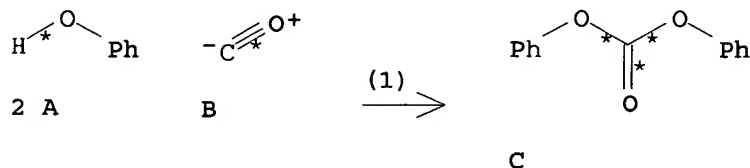
NTE high pressure

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 139:278225 CASREACT
 TI Nature and role of active states of Pd and Cu in the oxidative
 carbonylation of phenols with Pd/C and cuprous oxide
 AU Kim, Won Bae; Park, Eun Duck; Lee, Chul Woo; Lee, Jae Sung
 CS Department of Chemical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and
 Technology (POSTECH), Hyoja-dong, Pohang, 790-784, S. Korea
 SO Journal of Catalysis (2003), 218(2), 334-347
 CODEN: JCTLA5; ISSN: 0021-9517
 PB Elsevier Science
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Active states of palladium and copper for the oxidative carbonylation of
 phenol and bisphenol-A were investigated using X-ray absorption near-edge
 structure (XANES) and extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) for
 Pd and Cu K-edges. The initial states of Pd and Cu were carbon-supported
 metallic Pd and cuprous oxide, resp. During oxidative carbonylation,
 however, the metallic character of palladium was enhanced, as indicated by
 Pd K-edge XANES spectra taken before and after the reaction. Furthermore,
 Pd-Pd coordination number increased from ca. 6.0 to 11.0, as determined by the
 quant. EXAFS analyses of Pd K-edge. The initial crystalline cuprous oxide was
 converted by reaction with Bu₄NBr into an unusual linear cuprous dibromide
 complex stabilized by tetrabutylammonium cation. Qual. XANES and EXAFS
 analyses of Cu K-edge identified the structural and electronic
 configuration of the cuprous complex that was found to be the active main

catalyst. There was a direct correlation between the formation of the cuprous complex and the catalytic activity and selectivity. Based on these results, a possible catalytic reaction scheme was proposed for the oxidative carbonylation of phenols with the catalytic system of Pd/C, an inorg. cuprous compound and Bu₄NBr.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0

STAGE(1)

RGT D 1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br, E 7782-44-7 O₂
 CAT 1317-39-1 Cu₂O, 7440-05-3 Pd, 106-51-4
 p-Benzoquinone
 SOL 109-99-9 THF
 CON SUBSTAGE(1) room temperature -> 373K
 SUBSTAGE(2) 4 hours, 373K

STAGE(2)

RGT F 7732-18-5 Water

PRO C 102-09-0

NTE optimization study

RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

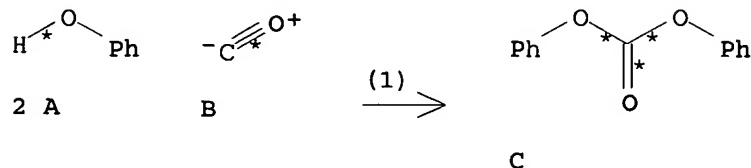
L8 ANSWER 13 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 139:199090 CASREACT
 TI Method and catalyst composition for producing aromatic carbonates using
 activating solvents
 IN Soloveichik, Grigorii Lev
 PA General Electric Company, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003162652	A1	20030828	US 2002-683865	20020225
	US 6903049	B2	20050607		
PRAI	US 2002-683865		20020225		

AB The present disclosure is directed to a catalyst composition used in the production of aromatic carbonates, and in particular to a catalyst composition which comprises an activating solvent. In one embodiment the disclosure relates to a catalyst composition which comprises to a combination of two activating solvents, a first activating solvent chosen for its coordinative properties, and a second activating solvent chosen for its dielec. constant properties. In alternative embodiments, the present disclosure also

pertains to a method for producing aromatic carbonates using the catalyst compns. disclosed herein.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C

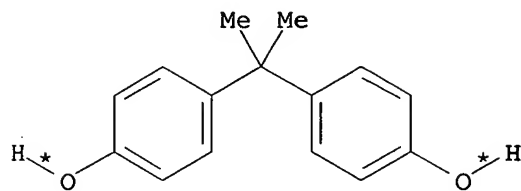


RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 56238-40-5 Titanium, oxo(2,4-pentanedionato-O,O')-, 7647-15-6 NaBr, 1317-36-8 PbO
 SOL 143-24-8 Dimethoxytetraglycol, 126-33-0 Sulfolane
 CON 2.5 hours, 100 deg C, 10.3 MPa
 NTE optimization study, mol. sieves used

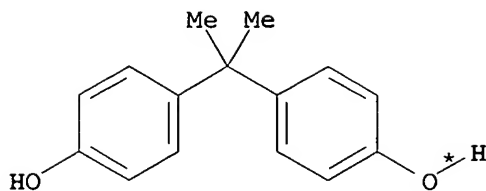
L8 ANSWER 14 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 139:38213 CASREACT
 TI Effects of inorganic cocatalysts and initial states of Pd on the oxidative carbonylation of phenols over heterogeneous Pd/C
 AU Kim, Won Bae; Park, Eun Duck; Lee, Jae Sung
 CS School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH), Pohang, 790-784, S. Korea
 SO Applied Catalysis, A: General (2003), 242(2), 335-345
 CODEN: ACAGE4; ISSN: 0926-860X
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The effects of metal complexes of Ce, Co, Mn, and Cu and of the initial state of Pd with different particle size on the coupled oxidative carbonylation of bisphenol-A (BPA) and phenol over activated carbon-supported Pd were studied. In the presence of Ce(CH3COO)3 co-catalyst, homogeneous Pd(CH3COO)2 showed a better activity than Pd/C as the main catalyst. The Cu2O co-catalyst was selected as best partner for Pd/C. The heterogeneous Pd/C-Cu2O catalyst system showed superior activity vs. that of homogeneous catalyst systems such as Pd(CH3COO)2-Ce(CH3COO)3 or Pd(CH3COO)2-Cu2O, as it provided increased conversion of bisphenol-A and selectivity toward the desired p-carbonylated oligomers, which are of interest as intermediates in phosgene-free production of polycarbonates. The active Pd phase is metallic Pd, as evidenced by the strong metallic character of Pd observed after the reaction, using x-ray absorption of near edge structure (XANES) of Pd K-edge. In Pd/C, the nature of metal and ligand of the inorg. cocatalyst significantly affected the catalyst activity and selectivity. However, the initial state of supported Pd showed negligible effects, although the metallic character of Pd varied drastically due to increasing Pd loadings or reduction temps.

RX(1) OF 1 8 A + 2 B + 6 C ==> D + E

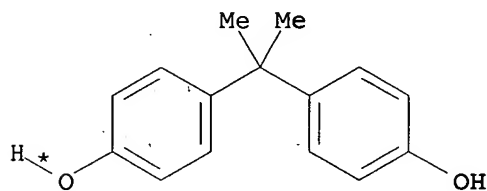
+ F + G



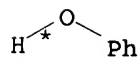
2 A



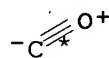
3 A



3 A

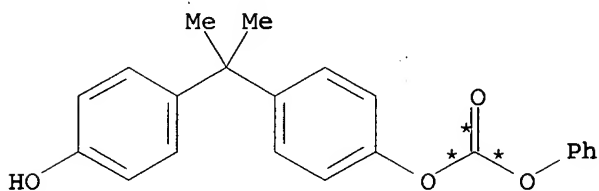


2 B



6 C

(1) →

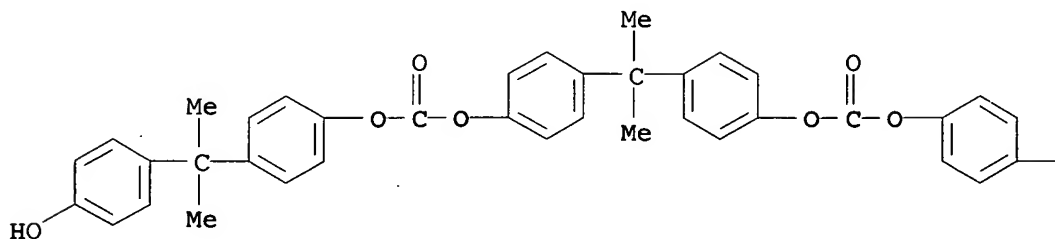


D

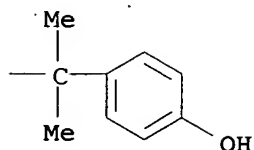
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



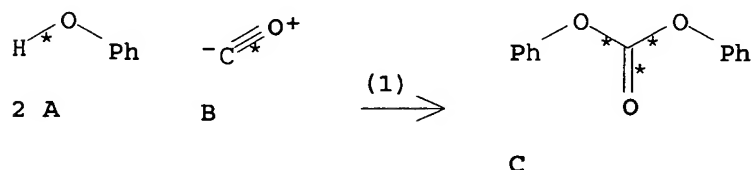
G

RX(1) RCT A 80-05-7, B 108-95-2, C 630-08-0
 RGT H 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, I 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO D 20218-73-9, E 34074-60-7, F 540536-58-1, G 65559-16-2
 CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 7440-44-0 Carbon, 1317-39-1 Cu2O, 106-51-4 p-Benzoquinone
 SOL 109-99-9 THF
 CON 4 hours, 373K, 10.5 MPa
 NTE percent conversion and product distribution depends on catalyst, optimization study, optimized on inorg. cocatalyst, palladium loading, temp.

RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 138:320988 CASREACT
 TI A new heterogeneous catalyst for the oxidative carbonylation of phenol to diphenyl carbonate
 AU Linsen, Koen J. L.; Libens, Jo; Jacobs, Pierre A.
 CS Centre for Surface Chemistry and Catalysis, Faculty of Agricultural and Applied Biol. Sciences, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Louvain, Belg.
 SO Chemical Communications (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2002), (22), 2728-2729
 CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345
 PB Royal Society of Chemistry
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Using layered double hydroxides as a support, both the palladium catalyst and the cobalt co-catalyst are heterogenized and proven to form an acceptable catalytic system for the heterogeneous oxidative carbonylation of phenol to di-Ph carbonate.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
PRO C 102-09-0
CAT 512785-43-2 Palladium, [[[2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline-4,7-diyl-κN1,κN10)bis[benzenesulfonat o]](2-)]-, 106-51-4 p-Benzoquinone, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, 6667-75-0 Ethanaminium, N,N,N-triethyl-, (T-4)-tetrachlorocobaltate(2-)(2:1)
CON 3 hours, 100 deg C, 5.5 bar
NTE green chem.-cat.
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 138:136712 CASREACT

TI Experimental method and system for conducting combinatorial high-throughput screening, and its application to a combinatorial study of cocatalysts and solvents in the production of diaryl carbonates by the palladium-catalyzed carbonylation of phenols

IN Cawse, James Norman

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

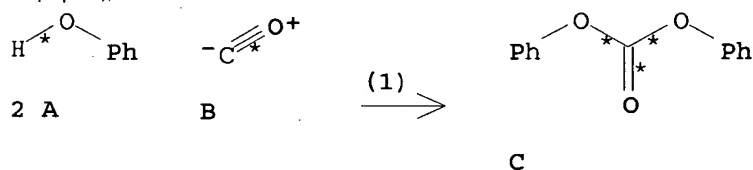
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003022234	A1	20030130	US 2001-681753	20010531
PRAI	US 2001-681753		20010531		

AB An exptl. design method, which is useful for combinatorial high-throughput screening (CHTS), is described. The methodol. is illustrated by application to a catalyzed reaction optimization problem. Briefly, the method entails iterative cycles of (1) evaluation of the probability of pos. interactions between the levels (values) of potentially interacting factors, (2) designing and performing CHTS expts. based on those probabilities, and (3) repeating the evaluation of probabilities of interaction based on the results, etc. More specifically, the method is as follows: (1) factors to be investigated are selected; (2) pos. interactions (high, medium, or low) between different individual levels (values) of the factors are estimated; (3) a CHTS experiment is carried out on the various levels of the factors; (4) the probabilities of pos. interactions are adjusted according to the results of the CHTS experiment. For example, the preparation of di-Ph carbonate by carbonylation of phenol, using a Pd acetylacetonate catalyst and excess phenol as solvent, was studied. In particular, the 6 factors chosen for study were type and amount of (1) primary transition metal cocatalyst [Fr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Re (as acetylacetonates)], (2) secondary metal cocatalyst [V, W, Ce, La, Sn (as acetylacetonates)], and (3) cosolvent [HCONMe2 (DMF), MeCONMe2 (DMA), MeCONe2 (DEA), THF (THF), diglyme (DGL)]. In a meeting between customers and investigators, a sym. matrix of estimated interactions was created for the 6 factors. High probability values (0.8) were assigned to self-interactions of each of the three type/amount pairs, i.e., primary cocatalyst with primary cocatalyst amount, etc. Medium (0.3) and low (0.1) probabilities were assigned to the remaining interactions. A full factorial experiment to test all two-factor interactions was generated by computer and used to program a robotic CHTS experiment. Carbonylation of phenol was thus carried out at 100° and 1500 psig under CO containing O2, in

the presence of Pd(acac)₂ as primary catalyst, and approx. 240 different combinations of cocatalysts, solvents, and their amts. Anal. of variance (ANOVA) of the results showed 3 very strong interactions and 1 moderately strong interaction. These were (1) primary cocatalyst type and secondary cocatalyst type; (2) primary cocatalyst type and amount; (3) secondary cocatalyst type and amount; and (4) secondary cocatalyst amount and cosolvent amount. The matrix of interaction probabilities was modified accordingly, increasing strong probabilities by 50% of distance to 1.0, increasing moderate probabilities by 25% of distance to 1.0, leaving weak probabilities unchanged, and decreasing non-interactive probabilities by 50% of distance to zero. A new CHTS experiment based on the strongest interactions was run, and ANOVA anal. indicated a statistically significant 3-way lead: high levels of Re in the presence of either La or Sn. The invention also includes a reactor and a programmed controller for effecting the method. Specifically claimed is a system for conducting the experiment. The system includes a reactor for effecting the combinatorial high throughput screening method as described, as well as a programmed controller that (1) stores the assigned probabilities for estimated interactions, and (2) adjusts these according to the exptl. results. The system can include dispensers and detectors.

RX(1) OF 2 2 A + B ==> C



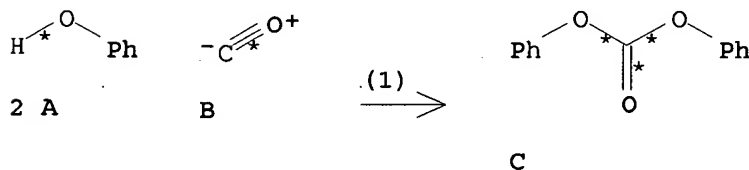
RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 14284-91-4 Rhenium, tris(2,4-pentanedionato-κO,κO')-, (OC-6-11)-, 14284-88-9 Lanthanum, tris(2,4-pentanedionato-κO,κO')-, (OC-6-11)-
 SOL 127-19-5 AcNMe2
 CON 100 deg C, 1500 psi
 NTE combinatorial, high pressure, optimization study, optimized on 2 cocatalysts and solvent by combinatorial study of 2-way combinations of 10 metal cocatalysts and 5 solvents

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 138:106244 CASREACT
 TI Combinatorial experiment design method and system for high-throughput screening, and its application to a combinatorial study of cocatalysts in the production of diaryl carbonates by the palladium-catalyzed carbonylation of phenols
 IN Cawse, James Norman
 PA General Electric Co., USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003013207	A1	20030116	US 2001-682029	20010711
	US 6684161	B2	20040127		
PRAI	US 2001-682029		20010711		

AB A combinatorial exptl. design method, which is useful for high-throughput screening, is described. The methodol. is illustrated by application to a catalyst optimization problem. Briefly, the method entails running two combinatorial expts. and comparing the results to find the best common results. More specifically, a first exptl. space comprising levels of factors is designed according to an incomplete block design. Then, a second exptl. space comprising levels of factors is designed by random selection. Sep. combinatorial high-throughput screening expts. are effected on each exptl. space. Common best results are selected from the results of both expts. In t-design terminol. $t-(v, \kappa, \lambda)$ are studied, where t is the size of the target interaction subset (e.g., 3 for a 3-way interaction), v is the total number of levels (candidates), κ is the block size (size of actual interaction subset), and λ is the replication (number of times a subset t appears in the total set of blocks). Preferred value ranges are $t = 3-4$, $v = 14-26$, $\kappa = 4-6$, and $\lambda = 1-2$. For example, the preparation of di-Ph carbonate by carbonylation of phenol using a Pd catalyst and 3-metal combinations selected from 22 metal cocatalysts was studied ($t = 3$, $v = 22$). Instead of testing all 1540 possible 3-way combinations, an incomplete block (77 members) of 6-way combinations ($\kappa = 6$), which included a single test ($\lambda = 1$) of all possible 3-way combinations, was designed. Carbonylation of phenol was thus carried out over 180 min at 100° and 1000 psi under CO containing 8% O₂, in the presence of Pd(acac)₂ as primary catalyst, hexamethylguanidinium bromide as anion cocatalyst, and 77 different combinations of 6 metal cocatalysts (as acac complexes or other unspecified derivs.). The experiment was then repeated, but with the identities of the 6 metals in the 77 combinations permuted randomly. Both expts. had 4 pos. outliers among 77 results, e.g., TiRuMnLaFeBi in run 1 (turnover number 2060) and BiCsTiRuInYb in run 2 (turnover number 1930). When the outliers were arrayed against each other (4+4 matrix), nine common 3-way combinations were identified and investigated. Among these, BiRuTi was selected and optimized to a turnover number exceeding 3000. The invention also includes a reactor and controller for effecting the method. Specifically claimed is a system for conducting the experiment. The system includes a reactor for effecting the combinatorial high throughput screening method as described, as well as a programmed controller that defines the two exptl. spaces as described.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 7440-18-8 Ru, 7440-69-9
 Bi, 7440-32-6 Ti, 6926-43-8 Methanaminium, N-

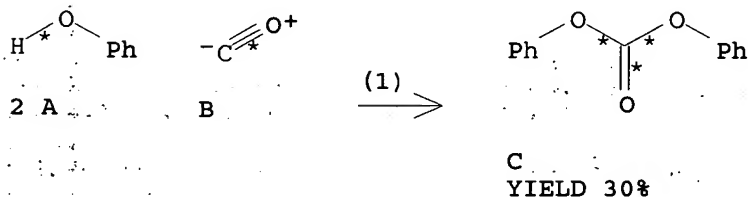
[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-N-methyl-, bromide
 CON 180 minutes, 100 deg C, 1000 psi
 NTE combinatorial, high pressure, optimization study, optimized on
 3-way cocatalyst by combinatorial study of 6-way combinations of
 22 metal cocatalysts

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 137:384653 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of diaryl carbonates
 IN Tange, Shinya; Nagashima, Ryoichi; Yoshizato, Akinobu
 PA Teijin Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002338523	A2	20021127	JP 2001-144322	20010515
PRAI JP 2001-144322		20010515		
OS MARPAT 137:384653				

AB The compds. ROCO₂R [R = (un)substituted C₆-15 aryl] are prepared by
 atomizing mixts. of ROH (R = same as above) and catalysts, introducing
 into a reactor, and oxidative carbonylating with gaseous mixts. of CO and
 O, wherein water is removed with inert substances by distillation A mist containing
 2 kg PhOH, Pd(OAc)₂ 1.8, Mn(OAc)₂ 2.75, Bu₄NBr 50, (Bu₄N)₄SiWMo₁₀O₄₀ 6.75,
 and THF 500 g was treated with a gaseous mixture containing CO and O at
 80° to give 30.2% di-Ph carbonate.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O₂
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)₂, 638-38-0 Mn(OAc)₂, 1643-19-2
 Bu₄N.Br, 77431-08-4 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-,
 (eicosa-μ-oxoundeca-oxoundecamolybdate) [μ₁₂-
 [orthosilicato(4-)-κO:κO:κO:κO':κO
 ':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO'
 O':κO']tetra-μ-oxooxotungstate(4-) (4:1)
 SOL 109-99-9 THF
 NTE optimization study

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 137:124932 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates with palladium-containing long-life
 catalysts

IN Ban, Tetsuo; Yoshisato, Akinobu; Muramoto, Masaharu; Fujiwara, Yuzo;
Yamaji, Teizo; Chia, Cheng-Kuo; Yin, Kuo-Chuan

PA Teijin Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

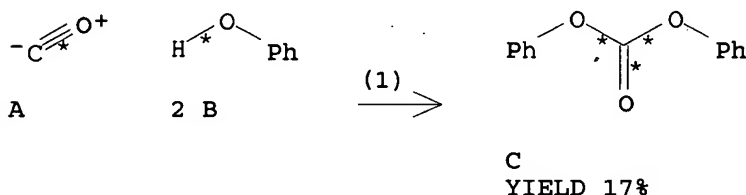
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002212141	A2	20020731	JP 2001-6118	20010115
PRAI	JP 2001-6118		20010115		

AB Aromatic carbonates are prepared by treatment of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and mol. O in the presence of Pd (compds.), transition metal-heteropolyacid complexes, and quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salts. Thus, PhOH was autoclaved with CO and O in the presence of Pd(OAc), CeHSiMo11WO40.nH2O, Mn(OAc)2, Bu4NBr, and mol. sieve at 80° for 3 h to give 13.6% di-Ph carbonate.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)2, 638-38-0 Mn(OAc)2, 1643-19-2
 Bu4N.Br, 358684-60-3 1-Butanaminium, N,N,N-tributyl-, cerium(3+)
 (eicosa-μ-oxoundeca-oxoundecamolybdate) [μ12-
 [orthosilicato(4-)-κO:κO:κO:κO':κO
 ':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO':κO
 O':κO']]tetra-μ-oxooxotungstate (1:1:1)
 NTE mol. sieve as dehydration agent

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 137:20221 CASREACT

TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates with catalysts containing
palladium-heteropoly acid complexes and quaternary compounds

IN Yoshisato, Akinobu; Ban, Tetsuo; Muramoto, Masaharu; Fujiwara, Yuzo;
Yamaji, Teizo; Jia, Chengguo; Yin, Guochuan

PA Teijin Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

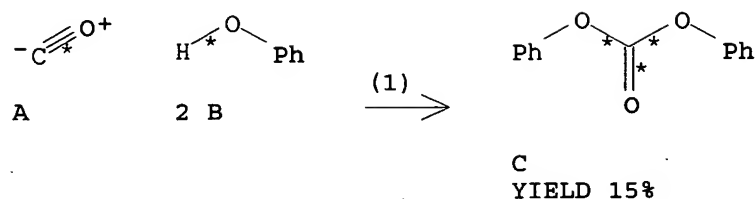
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002167359	A2	20020611	JP 2000-364632	20001130
PRAI	JP 2000-364632		20001130		



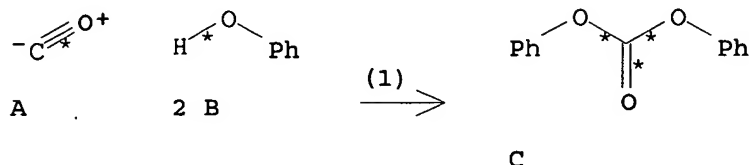
RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-58-9 Manganese, bis(2,4-pentanedionato-
 κO,κO')-, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, 7440-05-3 Pd,
 398473-05-7 Lanthanum lead zirconium oxide (La0.2Pb0.8ZrO3)
 NTE Pd catalyst was recovered and reactivated by washed with PhOH

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 135:303680 CASREACT
 TI Separation and recovery of diaryl carbonates
 IN Ohashi, Kenji; Suzuki, Hiroataka; Muraoka, Takeshi; Yoshizato, Akinobu
 PA Teijin Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001288149	A2	20011016	JP 2000-106257	20000407
	WO 2001077060	A1	20011018	WO 2001-JP2925	20010404
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2001046830	A5	20011023	AU 2001-46830	20010404
	EP 1270541	A1	20030102	EP 2001-919774	20010404
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	TW 524802	B	20030321	TW 2001-90108345	20010406
	US 2003162989	A1	20030828	US 2002-240927	20021007
PRAI	JP 2000-106257		20000407		
	JP 2000-106258		20000407		
	WO 2001-JP2925		20010404		
OS	MARPAT 135:303680				
AB	ROCO2R [I; R = C6-15 (un)substituted aryl], useful as materials for aromatic polycarbonates. are recovered from a mixed solution mainly containing I and ROH (R = same as above) by adding a solvent which is miscible with ROH and has solubility parameter δs 7.0-10.0 to the solution for selective crystallization of I. I may be prepared by oxidative carbonylation of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O2 in the presence of catalysts. The catalysts contained in the solution after crystallization may be recycled after removal of the solvent. A				

reaction mixture, prepared by autoclaving Pd acetylacetonate, PhOH, lead oxide, Mn acetylacetonate, Bu₄NBr, CO, and O₂, was mixed with MeOH and the mixture was cooled from 45° to 20° to give crystal containing 98.0% Ph₂CO₃.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2

STAGE(1)

RGT D 7782-44-7 O₂

CAT. 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 1335-25-7 Lead oxide, 14284-89-0 Mn acetylacetonate, 1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br

STAGE(2)

SOL 67-56-1 MeOH

PRO C 102-09-0

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 135:303679 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates using platinum-group catalysts
 IN Suzuki, Hirotaka; Ohashi, Kenji; Muraoka, Takeshi; Yoshizato, Akinobu
 PA Teijin Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001288148	A2	20011016	JP 2000-106258	20000407
	WO 2001077060	A1	20011018	WO 2001-JP2925	20010404
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU	2001046830	A5	20011023	AU 2001-46830	20010404
EP	1270541	A1	20030102	EP 2001-919774	20010404
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
TW	524802	B	20030321	TW 2001-90108345	20010406
US	2003162989	A1	20030828	US 2002-240927	20021007
PRAI	JP 2000-106257		20000407		

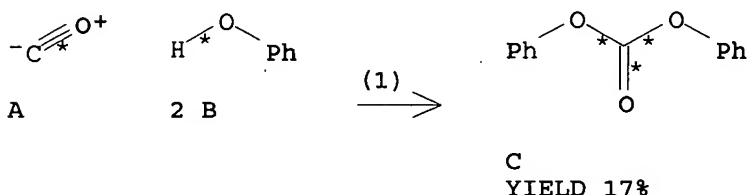
JP 2000-106258 20000407

WO 2001-JP2925 20010404

OS MARPAT 135:303679

AB ROCO2R [R = C6-15 (un)substituted aryl], useful as materials for aromatic polycarbonates, are prepared by (1) treating aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of catalysts comprising Pt-group metals or their compds., redox agents, and quaternary ammonium salts or quaternary phosphonium salts, (2) adding solvents which are miscible with the aromatic hydroxy compds. and have solution parameter δ s 7.0-10.0 to the reaction mixture mainly containing the aromatic carbonates and the aromatic hydroxy compds. to selectively crystallize the carbonates, and (3) removing the solvents from the catalyst-containing solution after removal of the crystal for recycling of the catalysts. A mixture of Pd acetylacetonate, PhOH, lead oxide, Mn acetylacetonate, and Bu4NBr was autoclaved at 80° while bubbling with CO and O for 3 h to give 17.9% (based on PhOH) Ph2CO2. A part of the reaction mixture was mixed with MeOH, cooled from 45° to 20°, and filtered to give crystal containing slight Mn and Pb and recover 99.0% catalyst and 97.2% PhOH.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 14284-89-0 Mn acetylacetonate, 1335-25-7 Lead oxide, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 135:241986 CASREACT

TI Oxidative carbonylation of phenol to diphenyl carbonate catalyzed by bis(benzonitrile)dichloropalladium in the presence of polyvinylpyrrolidone

AU Ishii, Hirotooshi; Ueda, Mitsuru; Takeuchi, Kazuhiko; Asai, Michihiko

CS Joint Research Center for Precision Polymerization (JRCPP)-Tsukuba, NIMC, Japan Chemical Innovation Institute (JCII), Tsukuba, 305-8565, Japan

SO Catalysis Communications (2001), 2(1), 17-22

CODEN: CCAOAC; ISSN: 1566-7367

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

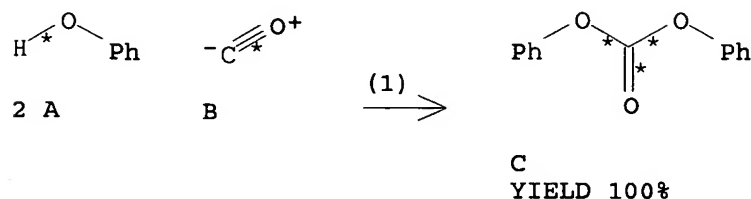
DT Journal

LA English

AB Pd(PhCN)2Cl2 [bis(benzonitrile)dichloropalladium] was investigated in the presence of polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) as a polymer support for the direct synthesis of di-Ph carbonate (DPC) by oxidative carbonylation of phenol using carbon monoxide (CO) and air. Pd(PhCN)2Cl2 was found to be more efficient than the conventional PdBr2 system, and its efficiency was enhanced in the presence of high mol. weight PVP with MW = 360,000 and 1,300,000. The best efficiency of Pd(PhCN)2Cl2/Mn(TMHD)3 [tris(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionato)manganese]/(Ph3P=)2NBr [bis(triphenylphosphoranylidene)ammonium bromide] system was obtained by

using 0.241 mmol of PVP with MW = 360,000 where TOF (turnover frequency) reached 11.31 (mol-DPC/mol-Pd h, Pd/Mn/Br/phenol = 1/2/20/2667; CO 0.50 MPa; air 0.25 MPa, 100°, 3 h).

RX(1) OF 2 2 A + B ==> C



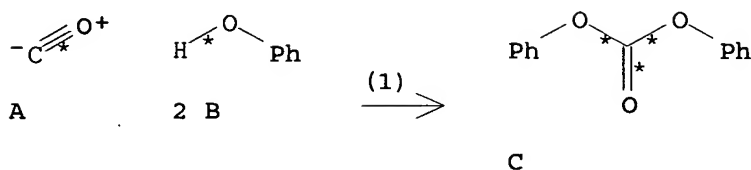
RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 9003-39-8 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer,
 14220-64-5 PdCl2(PhCN)2, 14324-99-3 Manganese,
 tris(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionato-κO,κO')-
 , (OC-6-11)-, 20545-30-6 Phosphorus(1+), triphenyl(P,P,P-
 triphenylphosphine imidato-κN)-, bromide, (T-4)-
 NTE optimized on catalyst
 RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 135:195420 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates or aliphatic carbonates
 IN Ishii, Kouju; Goyal, Minakusi; Ueda, Mitsuru; Takeuchi, Kazuhiko; Asai, Michihiko
 PA Kagaku Gijitsu Senryakusuishin Kiko, Japan; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; National Industrial Research Institute
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2001233830	A2	20010828	JP 2000-51212	20000228
PRAI	JP 2000-51212		20000228		

AB Title compds. are prepared by reaction of aromatic or aliphatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of supported catalyst compns. having ≥1 compds. selected from organic metal complexes, compds. having redox catalytic activity, and compds. activating the hydroxy compds. PhOH was reacted with CO and O in the presence of manganese (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionato)3, bis(triphenylphosphoranylidene)ammonium bromide, and catalyst [prepared by treating PPh3-bonded styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer with dichlorobis(benzonitrile)palladium] at 100° for 3 h to give 0.60% di-Ph carbonate.

RX(1) OF 2 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 603-35-0 PPh3, 9003-70-7 Polysorb 1, 14220-64-5
 PdCl2(PhCN)2, 14324-99-3 Manganese, tris(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionato-κO,κO')-, (OC-6-11)-, 20545-30-6
 Phosphorus(1+), triphenyl(P,P,P-triphenylphosphine
 imidato-κN)-, bromide, (T-4)-

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 51 CASREACT, COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 134:207611 CASREACT

TI Carbonylation catalyst composition and method for producing diaryl carbonates from hydroxyaromatic compounds

IN Johnson, Bruce Fletcher; Shalyaev, Kirill Vladimirovich; Soloveichik, Grigori Lev; Pressman, Eric James

PA General Electric Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

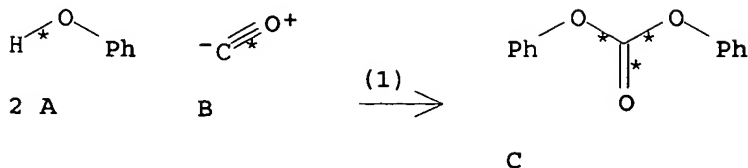
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001016086	A1	20010308	WO 2000-US20624	20000728
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6215014	B1	20010410	US 1999-383424	19990827
EP 1212286	A1	20020612	EP 2000-952269	20000728
EP 1212286	B1	20040204		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003508375	T2	20030304	JP 2001-519656	20000728
AT 258913	E	20040215	AT 2000-952269	20000728
US 6265340	B1	20010724	US 2000-699005	20001030

PRAI US 1999-383424 19990827

WO 2000-US20624 20000728

AB Hydroxyarom. compds., such as phenol, are carbonylated with oxygen and carbon monoxide into diaryl carbonates, such as di-Ph carbonate, in the presence of a catalyst system comprising: a Group VIIIB metal, preferably palladium; an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal halide, preferably sodium bromide; and at least one sulfone, such as sulfolane. The catalyst system also preferably contains a compound of another metal, preferably lead.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 15282-88-9 Lead,
 bis(2,4-pentanedionato-κO,κO')-, (T-4)-, 7647-15-6
 NaBr, 126-33-0 Sulfolane
 SOL 111-96-6 (MeOCH₂CH₂)₂O
 NTE other cocatalysts also used
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 134:115760 CASREACT

TI Carbonylation catalyst composition and method for producing diaryl
 carbonates from hydroxyaromatic compounds using carboxamides as catalyst
 promoters

IN Johnson, Bruce Fletcher; Soloveichik, Grigorii Lev; Pressman, Eric James;
 Shalyaev, Kirill Vladimirovich

PA General Electric Company, USA

SO U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

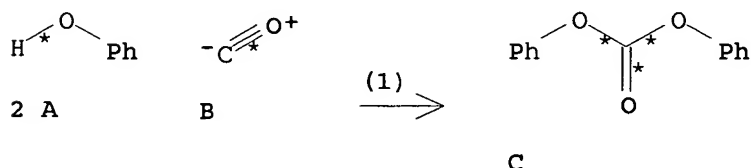
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6180812	B1	20010130	US 1999-383426	19990827
	WO 2001016088	A1	20010308	WO 2000-US21581	20000808
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1212288	A1	20020612	EP 2000-952620	20000808	
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003508377	T2	20030304	JP 2001-519658	20000808	
US 6346499	B1	20020212	US 2000-686741	20001011	
PRAI	US 1999-383426		19990827		
	WO 2000-US21581		20000808		

AB A method for preparing a diaryl carbonates (e.g., di-Ph carbonate) is
 presented which comprises contacting at least one hydroxyarom. compound
 (e.g., phenol) with oxygen and carbon monoxide in the presence of a
 catalytic composition comprising: (A) a Group VIII metal having an atomic number of

≥44 or a compound of it; (B) at least one Group IA or IIA halide; (C) at least one carboxamide; and (D) at least one cocatalyst which is a compound of copper, titanium in combination with zinc, copper or lead, or cerium in combination with lead or manganese.

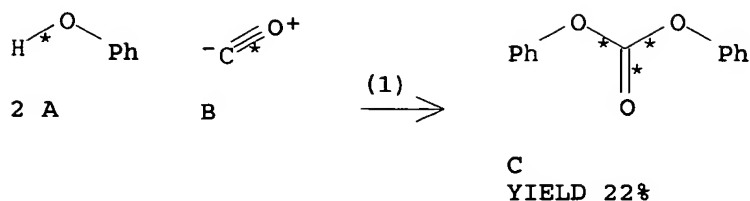
RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 872-50-4 NMEP,
 7647-15-6 NaBr, 13395-16-9 Cu acetylacetonate
 SOL 108-95-2 PhOH
 NTE other co-catalysts such as titanium in combination with zinc,
 copper or lead, or cerium in combination with lead or manganese
 may be used
 RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 133:4482 CASREACT
 TI Oxidative carbonylation of phenol to diphenyl carbonate over supported
 palladium catalysts
 AU Song, H. Y.; Park, E. D.; Lee, J. S.
 CS Department of Chemical Engineering and School of Environmental
 Engineering, Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH),
 Pohang, S. Korea
 SO Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical (2000), 154(1-2), 243-250
 CODEN: JMCCF2; ISSN: 1381-1169
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Oxidative carbonylation of phenol to form di-Ph carbonate (DPC) was
 investigated in the multi-step electron transfer system containing homogeneous
 or heterogeneous palladium as the main component. Carbon-supported Pd
 catalyst showed a better DPC yield than the best homogeneous system with
 Pd(OAc)2 for the same amount of palladium. For the supported palladium
 catalyst, the hydrophobicity of the supports appeared to be critical for high
 yields of DPC. The palladium remained in the metallic state and dissoln.
 into the reaction solution was, if there was any, negligible. Effects of
 promoters in carbon-supported Pd catalyst system were also examined

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2

STAGE(1)

RGT D 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br

CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 71-48-7 Co(OAc)2

SOL 106-51-4 p-Benzoquinone

STAGE(2)

RCT B 630-08-0

STAGE(3)

RGT E 7782-44-7 O2

PRO C 102-09-0

NTE thermal, optimization study

RE.CNT 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

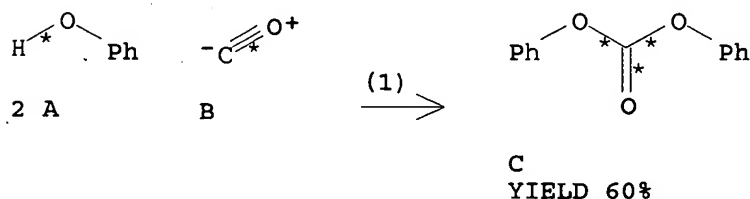
L8 ANSWER 29 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 132:194174 CASREACT
TI Oxidative carbonylation of phenol to diphenyl carbonate catalyzed by Pd
dinuclear complex bridged with pyridylphosphine ligand
AU Ishii, H.; Goyal, M.; Ueda, M.; Takeuchi, K.; Asai, M.
CS NIMC, Joint Research Center for Precision Polymerization (JRCP) -Tsukuba,
Japan Chemical Innovation Institute (JCII), Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
SO Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical (1999), 148(1-2), 289-293
CODEN: JMCCF2; ISSN: 1381-1169
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Pd dinuclear complexes bridged with pyridylphosphine ligand such as
Pd2(Ph2PPy)2X2 (Ph2PPy: diphenyl-2-pyridylphosphine, X: Cl, Br, I, OCN,
SCN, NO2, N3) were investigated as catalysts for direct synthesis of di-Ph
carbonate (DPC) by oxidative carbonylation of phenol using carbon monoxide
(CO) and air. Pd2(Ph2PPy)2X2/redox catalyst/ammonium halide system were
found to be more effective than not only conventional PdBr2/Ce(Trop)4
(Trop: tropolonate)/(Ph3P:)2NBr (bis(triphenylphosphoranylidene)ammonium
bromide) system but Pd2(dpm)2X2 (dpm: bis(diphenylphosphino)methane)/Mn(TM
HD)3 (TMHD: 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedione)/(Ph3P:)2NBr system
too. The best efficiency was obtained by using
Pd2(Ph2PPy)2(NO2)2/Ce(TMHD)4/(Ph3P:)2NBr system where TOF reached 19.21
(mol-DPC/mol-Pd h).

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C

RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 68079-57-2 Palladium, bis(cyanato-κN)bis[μ-[methylenebis[diphenylphosphine-κP]]]di-, (Pd-Pd), 14324-99-3 Manganese, tris(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionato-κO,κO')-, (OC-6-11)-, 20545-30-6 Phosphorus(1+), triphenyl(P,P,P-triphenylphosphine imidato-κN)-, bromide, (T-4)-
 NTE 100° and pressure 0.75 MPa for 3 h; product formation rate 7.66 mol/mol-Pd.h

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 130:139122 CASREACT
 TI Direct synthesis of diphenyl carbonate by oxidative carbonylation of phenol using Pd-Cu based redox catalyst system
 AU Goyal, Meenakshi; Nagahata, Ritsuko; Sugiyama, Jun-ichi; Asai, Michihiko; Ueda, Mitsuru; Takeuchi, Kazuhiko
 CS Joint Research Centre for Precision Polymerization-Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8565, Japan
 SO Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical (1999), 137(1-3), 147-154
 CODEN: JMCCF2; ISSN: 1381-1169
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A catalyst system was designed for direct synthesis of di-Ph carbonate by oxidative carbonylation of phenol. Besides Pd carbonylation catalyst, inorg. and organic redox cocatalysts were included in the catalyst system for in situ regeneration of active Pd species. Copper(II) acetate was used as inorg. redox cocatalyst and hydroquinone gave good results as organic redox cocatalyst. Efficiency of various bases, effect of a drying agent, and optimum reaction conditions for achieving high catalytic activity were also investigated in detail. Using suitable components of catalyst system and under optimum reaction conditions, a Pd turnover number of 250 could be obtained.

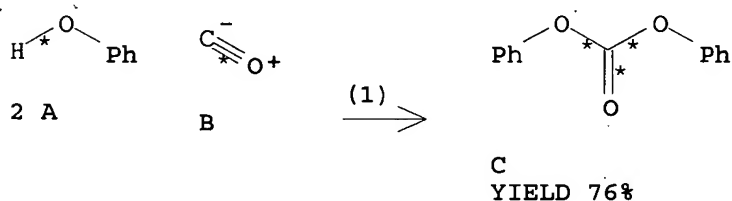
RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 43732-38-3 Palladium, bromocarbonyl-, 142-71-2
 Cu(OAc)2, 123-31-9 Hydroquinone, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br
 SOL 75-09-2 CH2Cl2
 NTE mol. sieves
 RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 129:316004 CASREACT
 TI Effect of inorganic redox cocatalyst on Pd-catalyzed oxidative carbonylation of phenol for direct synthesis of diphenyl carbonate
 AU Goyal, Meenakshi; Nagahata, Ritsuko; Sugiyama, Jun-ichi; Asai, Michihiko; Ueda, Mitsuru; Takeuchi, Kazuhiko
 CS Joint Research Centre for Precision Polymerization-Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8565, Japan
 SO Catalysis Letters (1998), 54(1,2), 29-31
 CODEN: CALEER; ISSN: 1011-372X
 PB Baltzer Science Publishers
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A catalyst system for direct synthesis of di-Ph carbonate (DPC) by oxidative carbonylation of phenol was investigated with special emphasis on the inorg. redox cocatalyst component. Besides the inorg. redox cocatalyst, the catalyst system was composed of a Pd carbonylation catalyst, an organic redox cocatalyst, a base and a drying agent. Ce(OAc)₃·H₂O was found to be the most efficient inorg. redox cocatalyst giving DPC in 76% yield with a Pd turnover number of 250 and without producing any major side products.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O₂, E 1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br, F 123-31-9
 Hydroquinone
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 7647-10-1 PdCl₂, 537-00-8 Acetic acid, cerium(3+) salt
 SOL 75-09-2 CH₂Cl₂
 NTE high pressure, studying effect of inorg. co-catalysts, preferred catalyst shown
 RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

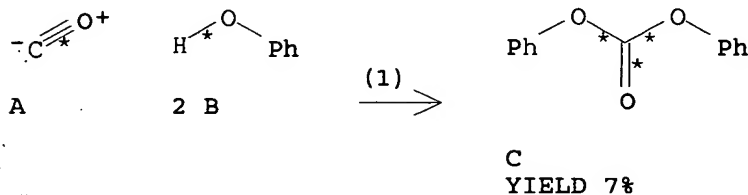
L8 ANSWER 33 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 129:67601 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonic acid esters
 IN Yoneyama, Takahiro; Kujira, Katsufumi; Takagi, Masatoshi; Ootaki, Yuji
 PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10158221	A2	19980616	JP 1996-322769	19961203

PRAI JP 1996-322769 19961203

AB Title compds., useful as materials for polycarbonates, are prepared by reaction of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of (A) Pd and/or Pd compds., (B) ≥ 1 Pb compds., (C) ≥ 1 Mn compds., (D) ≥ 1 Co compds., and (E) ≥ 1 halides. PhOH was treated with Pd(OAc)₂, PbO, Mn(OAc)₂·4H₂O, Co(OAc)₂·4H₂O, and Me₄NBr under O and air at 100° for 2 h to give 3.8% CO(OPh)₂.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O₂
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)₂, 1317-36-8 PbO, 638-38-0 Mn(OAc)₂,
 71-48-7 Co(OAc)₂, 64-20-0 Me₄N.Br
 SOL 98-95-3 PhNO₂

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 128:167262 CASREACT

TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates from phenols

IN Yoshisato, Akinobu

PA Teijin Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

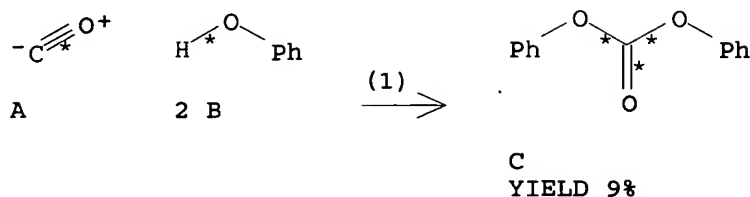
LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10045677	A2	19980217	JP 1996-204738	19960802
PRAI	JP 1996-204738		19960802		
OS	MARPAT 128:167262				

AB Aromatic carbonates are prepared from aromatic hydroxy compds., CO, and O under gas flow with constant CO and O partial pressure and total pressure in the presence of catalysts containing Pd (compds.), Ce(III) or Ce(IV) compds., and quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salts. PhOH was treated with CO and air in the presence of Pd acetylacetonate, Ce acetylacetonate, and Bu₄NBr at 100° under 30 kg/cm² for 3 h to give 9.1% Ph₂CO₃.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



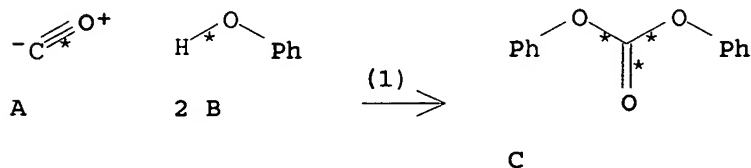
RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 15653-01-7 Cerium,
 tris(2,4-pentanedionato-κO,κO')-, (OC-6-11)-,
 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 128:75187 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates by carbonylation of aromatic hydroxy compounds
 IN Yoshisato, Akinobu
 PA Teijin Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10001459	A2	19980106	JP 1996-154077	19960614
PRAI	JP 1996-154077		19960614		

AB Aromatic carbonates are prepared by reaction of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of catalysts containing (a) Ru and/or Ru compds., (b) ≥1 trivalent and/or tetravalent Ce compds., and (c) tertiary ammonium salts and/or tertiary phosphonium salts. PhOH was treated with Ru acetylacetonate and Ce acetylacetonate trihydrate and Bu4N+Br- feeding CO and air into a reactor at 100° under 30 kg/cm2 for 3 h to give 2.9% (PhO)2CO.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14284-93-6 Ruthenium, tris(2,4-pentanedionato-κO,κO')-, (OC-6-11)-, 15653-01-7 Cerium,
 tris(2,4-pentanedionato-κO,κO')-, (OC-6-11)-,

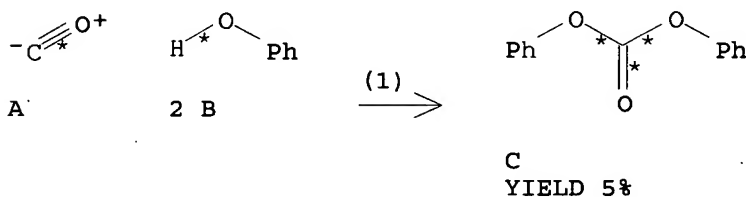
1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 127:346194 CASREACT
TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates as materials for polycarbonates.
IN Yoneyama, Takahiro; Kujira, Katsufumi; Takagi, Masatoshi; Okago, Yuji
PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09278715	A2	19971028	JP 1996-93850	19960416
PRAI	JP 1996-93850		19960416		

AB Aromatic carbonates are prepared by reaction of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of (A) ≥ 1 substances chosen from Pd and Pd compds., (B) ≥ 1 Pb compds., (C) ≥ 1 Mg compds., and (D) ≥ 1 halides. PhOH was treated with CO in the presence of air using Pd/C, PbO, Mn(OAc)₂·4H₂O, and Me₄NBr at 100° for 1 h to give 5.9% PhOCO₂Ph.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
RGT D 7782-44-7 O₂
PRO C 102-09-0
CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 7440-44-0 Carbon, 1317-36-8 PbO,
638-38-0 Mn(OAc)₂, 64-20-0 Me₄N.Br

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 127:318711 CASREACT
TI Preparation of aromatic carbonate esters from aromatic hydroxy compounds, carbon monoxide, and oxygen
IN Takagi, Masatoshi; Yoneyama, Takahiro; Okago, Yuji
PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

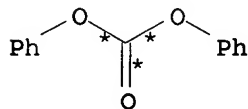
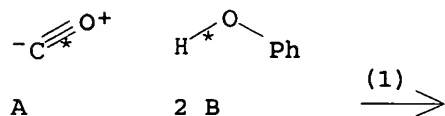
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09255629	A2	19970930	JP 1996-70457	19960326
PRAI	JP 1996-70457		19960326		

AB Aromatic carbonate esters, useful as materials for polycarbonates, etc., are

prepared by treatment of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of aromatic nitro compds. PhOH was autoclaved with PhNO₂, Pd/C, PbO, CuO, and tetramethylammonium bromide at 100° for 3 h under CO and air to give 13.19% di-Ph carbonate.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C

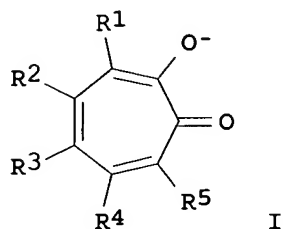


C
YIELD 13%

RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 98-95-3 PhNO₂, 7440-05-3 Pd, 7440-44-0 Carbon,
 1317-36-8 PbO, 1317-38-0 CuO, 64-20-0 Me₄N.Br

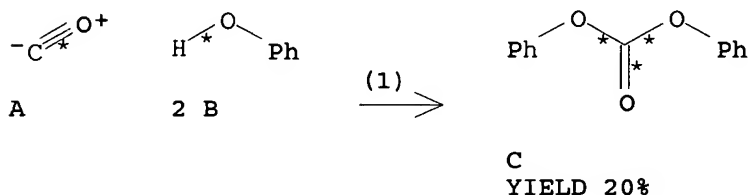
L8 ANSWER 38 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 125:247400 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonate esters
 IN Ookago, Juji; Hayashi, Hideto; Myagi, Hidekazu; Kujira, Katsufumi; Takagi, Masatoshi; Suzuki, Naoki
 PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08193056	A2	19960730	JP 1995-4382	19950113
	JP 3560077	B2	20040902		
PRAI	JP 1995-4382		19950113		
OS	MARPAT 125:247400				
GI					



AB The title compds. are prepared by treating aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of catalysts containing (A) Pd and/or Pd compds., (B) Ce compds. and/or Co compds. binding with ≥ 1 of tropolonate aniones I (R1-5 = H, C1-20 alkyl), and (C) quaternary onium halides and/or alkali halides. Autoclaving a mixture of PhOH, Pd/C, tetrakis(tropolonate)cerium, and CsCl at 100°, 6 MPa CO, and 3 MPa air for 3 h gave 20.4% (PhO)₂CO.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 7440-44-0 Carbon, 12367-89-4 Cerium,
 tetrakis[2-(hydroxy-κO)-2,4,6-cycloheptatrien-1-onato-
 κO]-, 7647-17-8 CsCl

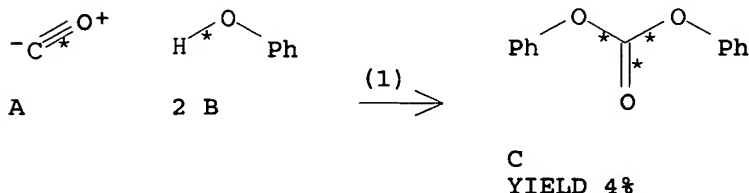
L8 ANSWER 39 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 125:142285 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonates by oxidative carbonylation of aromatic
 hydroxy compounds
 IN Fukuoka, Shinsuke; Ogawa, Hiroo; Watanabe, Tomoya
 PA Asahi Chemical Ind, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08134022	A2	19960528	JP 1995-27704	19950125
	JP 2748242	B2	19980506		
PRAI	JP 1995-27704		19950125		

AB Aromatic carbonates are prepared by treatment of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and mol. O in the presence of Pd and/or Pd compds. and alkali metal

iodides, alkaline earth metal iodides, and/or onium iodides. PhOH was autoclaved with Pd(acac)₂ and Bu₄NI under CO and air at .apprx.100° and 100 kg/cm² for 7 h to give 4.6% di-Ph carbonate.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



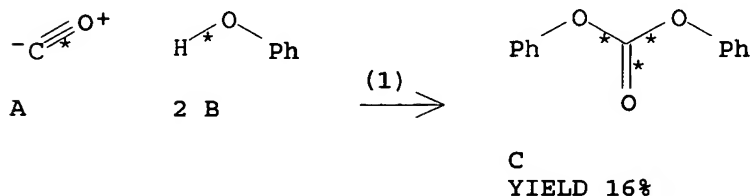
RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 311-28-4 Bu₄N.I

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 125:58088 CASREACT
 TI Catalytic preparation of aryl carbonates
 IN Kujira, Katsufumi; Takagi, Masatoshi; Myagi, Hidekazu; Hayashi, Hideto; Ookago, Juji
 PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08089810	A2	19960409	JP 1994-226936	19940921
PRAI	JP 1994-226936		19940921		

AB Aryl carbonates are prepared in high yield by treatment of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of (A) ≥1 selected from Pd and Pd compds., (B) ≥1 selected from Ce, Co, and Mn compds., (C) ≥1 inorg. halides selected from alkali metal and alkaline earth halides, and (D) activated C. A mixture of PhOH, PdCl₂, Ce(OAc)₃.H₂O, CsCl, and Taiko P (activated C) was autoclaved with CO (6 MPa) and dried air (3 MPa) at 100° for 3 h to give 16.46% Ph₂CO₃.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



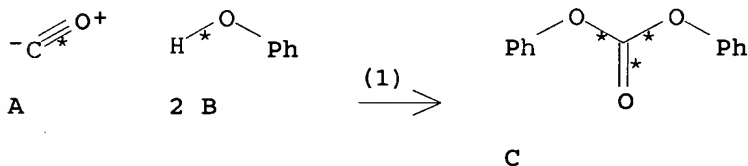
RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 7440-44-0 Carbon, 7647-17-8 CsCl, 537-00-8 Acetic acid, cerium(3+) salt

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 125:33314 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonate esters
 IN Kujira, Katsufumi; Takagi, Masatoshi; Myagi, Hidekazu; Hayashi, Hideto; Ookago, Juji
 PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08092168	A2	19960409	JP 1994-226935	19940921
PRAI	JP 1994-226935		19940921		

AB The title compds. are prepared by treating aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O using catalysts containing (A) Pd and/or Pd compds., (B) halides of alkali metal and/or alkaline earth metal, and (C) activated C. Autoclaving a mixture of PhOH, Pd acetate, CsCl, and Taiko P at 100°, 6 MPa CO, and 3 MPa O for 3 h gave 4.87% (PhO)2CO.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 7647-17-8 CsCl, 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)2, 7440-44-0 Carbon

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 123:169244 CASREACT
 TI Process for continuous preparation of diaryl carbonates
 IN Buysch, Hans-Josef; Hesse, Carsten; Rechner, Johann; Schomaecker, Reinhard; Wagner, Paul; Kaufmann, Dieter Prof Dipl Chem
 PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
 SO Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 4403075	A1	19950803	DE 1994-4403075	19940202

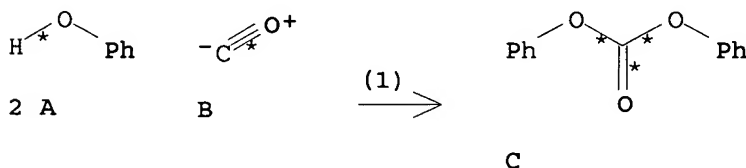
EP 667336	A1	19950816	EP 1995-100787	19950120
EP 667336	B1	19980520		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
ES 2117808	T3	19980816	ES 1995-100787	19950120
JP 07247243	A2	19950926	JP 1995-31483	19950127
US 5498742	A	19960312	US 1995-379384	19950127
CA 2141391	AA	19950803	CA 1995-2141391	19950130
CN 1112107	A	19951122	CN 1995-101656	19950130
CN 1056365	B	20000913		

PRAI DE 1994-4403075 19940202

OS MARPAT 123:169244

AB Improvements are made in the preparation of diaryl carbonates (RO)₂CO [R = (un)substituted C₆-12 aryl] by reaction of phenols ROH with CO and O₂ in the presence of a CO-activated noble metal catalyst (group VIIIb), a cocatalyst, a quaternary salt, and a base. In particular, the reaction is conducted with removal of H₂O by stripping of the reaction mixture with excess reaction gas. For example, a run was performed at 80° with 450 g PhOH, with PdBr₂ as catalyst, Mn(II) acetylacetonate as cocatalyst, NaOPh as base, and in the presence of Bu₄N⁺ Br⁻. The reaction gas was a (95:5) mixture of CO and O₂ at 10 bar, introduced at a rate of 400 NL/h. The reaction mixture had a content of 18.6% (PhO)₂CO after 3 h, with removal of 8.75 g PhOH-H₂O mixture as condensate. In contrast, a non-invention run using only 6 NL/h gas mixture gave only 5.4% (PhO)₂CO content in 3-h, with only 0.2 g condensate.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br, E 139-02-6 NaOPh, F 7782-44-7 O₂
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 13444-94-5 Palladium bromide (PdBr₂), 14024-58-9 Manganese, bis(2,4-pentanedionato-κO,κO')-
 NTE 80°, with stripping of reaction water by excess reaction gas

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 123:111674 CASREACT

TI Process and catalysts for producing aromatic carbonates from aromatic hydroxy compounds

IN Takagi, Masatoshi; Miyagi, Hidekazu; Yuji, Ohgomori; Hiroshi, Iwane

PA Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 663388	A1	19950719	EP 1994-118566	19941125

EP 663388 B1 19980311

R: DE, FR, GB, IT, NL

US 5498789 A 19960312

US 1994-348116 19941128

JP 08099935 A2 19960416

JP 1994-297211 19941130

JP 3554049 B2 20040811

PRAI JP 1994-1715 19940112

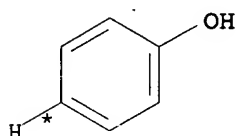
JP 1994-172695 19940725

JP 1994-182601 19940803

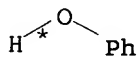
OS MARPAT 123:111674

AB Aromatic carbonates (e.g., di-Ph carbonate) are prepared by reacting an aromatic hydroxy compound (e.g., PhOH), CO, and O₂ in the presence of a catalyst system comprising: (A) ≥1 of Pd and/or Pd compds. [e.g., Pd(OAc)₂], (B) ≥1 Pb compound (e.g., PbO₂), (C) ≥1 halide selected from quaternary ammonium halides (e.g., Bu₄NBr) and quaternary phosphonium halides, and, optionally, (D) ≥1 Cu compound and/or Cu. This process increases the aromatic carbonate yield per Pd turnover and suppresses the formation of aryl o-hydroxyarom. carbonate byproducts.

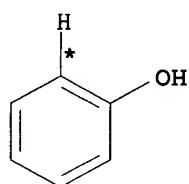
RX(1) OF 1 7 A + 2 B ==> C + D + E
+ F + G



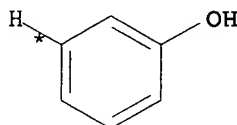
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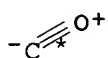
3 A



2 A

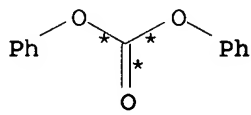


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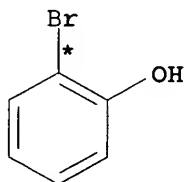


2 B

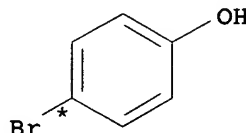
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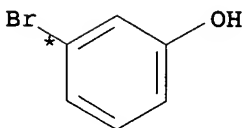
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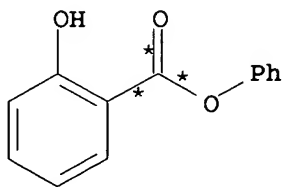
D



E



F



G

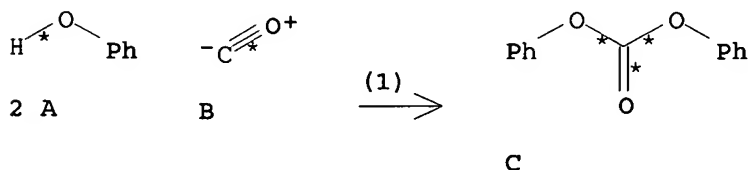
RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT H 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0, D 95-56-7, E 106-41-2, F 591-20-8, G
 118-55-8
 CAT 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)2, 1309-60-0 PbO2, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 123:55489 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of diaryl carbonates
 IN Buysch, Hans-Josef; Dohm, Joachim; Hesse, Carsten; Rechner, Johann;
 Kaufmann, Dieter
 PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 654461	A1	19950524	EP 1994-117665	19941109
	EP 654461	B1	19971203		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
	DE 4339697	A1	19950524	DE 1993-4339697	19931122
	DE 4341990	A1	19950614	DE 1993-4341990	19931209
	ES 2110683	T3	19980216	ES 1994-117665	19941109
	US 5502232	A	19960326	US 1994-339613	19941115
	JP 07188116	A2	19950725	JP 1994-305701	19941116
	CA 2135656	AA	19950523	CA 1994-2135656	19941118
	CN 1107833	A	19950906	CN 1994-118957	19941122
	CN 1054836	B	20000726		
PRAI	DE 1993-4339697		19931122		
	DE 1993-4341990		19931209		

AB (RO)2CO [R = (un)substituted aryl] were prepared in a process in which an aromatic hydroxy compound is condensed with CO in the presence of O, a drying agent, and a catalyst system comprising a noble metal, a base, a quaternary salt, and a cocatalyst, the metal catalyst being activated by CO pretreatment in the presence of the quaternary salt and, optionally, the cocatalyst. Thus, PdBr2 and Bu4NBr in PhOH containing 750ppm H2O at 55° were treated with CO after which Zeolite A, Mn(acac)2, and pentamethylpiperidine were added and an air/CO (1:1) mixture introduced for 6h to give a mixture comprising 1.5% (PhO)2CO.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2

STAGE(1)

RGT D 7732-18-5 Water

CAT 13444-94-5 Palladium bromide (PdBr2), 1643-19-2

Bu4N.Br

STAGE(2)

RCT B 630-08-0

RGT E 7782-44-7 O2

CAT 14284-89-0 Mn acetylacetonate, 79-55-0 Me5-piperidine

PRO C 102-09-0

NTE ZEOLITE A ALSO PRESENT IN SECOND STAGE, CATALYST ACTIVATED WITH PHENOL IN THE FIRST STAGE

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 122:213737 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonic acid esters as materials for polycarbonates
 IN Iwane, Hiroshi; Yoneyama, Takahiro; Myagi, Hidekazu
 PA Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

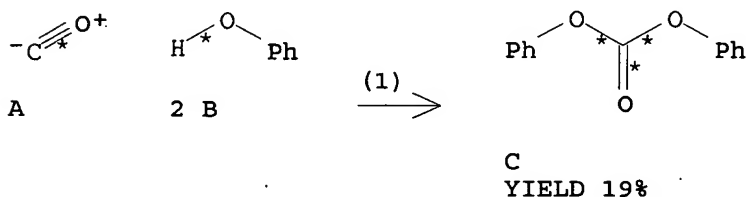
DT Patent
 LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06271509	A2	19940927	JP 1993-62149	19930322
PRAI	JP 1993-62149		19930322		

AB Aromatic carbonic acid esters, useful as materials for polycarbonates (no data), are prepared by reaction of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in the presence of Pd (compds.), Mn (compds.), Co (compds.), quaternary ammonium or phosphonium salts, and quinones or their reduction products. A mixture of PhOH, Pd/C, Mn(II) acetate, Co(II) acetate, Bu4NBr, and hydroquinone was stirred under 60 atm CO and 30 atm air at 100° for 3 h to give 19% Ph2CO3.

RX(1): OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 638-38-0 Mn(OAc)2, 71-48-7 Co(OAc)2, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, 123-31-9 Hydroquinone

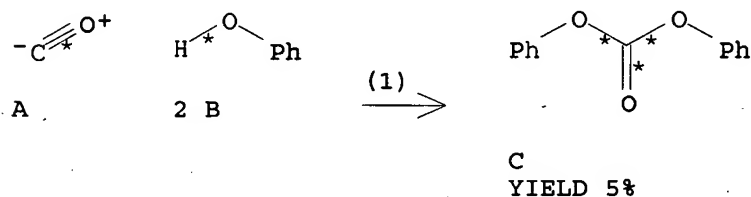
L8 ANSWER 46 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 122:55719 CASREACT
 TI Preparation of aromatic carbonic acid esters as materials for polycarbonates

IN Iwane, Hiroshi; Yoneyama, Takahiro; Myagi, Hidekazu
PA Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06271506	A2	19940927	JP 1993-56860	19930317
PRAI	JP 1993-56860		19930317		

AB Aromatic carbonic acid esters, useful as materials for polycarbonates (no data), are prepared by reaction of aromatic hydroxy compds. with CO and O in presence of Pd (compds.), Mn compds., Co compds., and alkali or alkaline earth metal halides. A mixture of PhOH, Pd/C, Mn(II) acetate, Co(II) acetate, and CsBr was stirred under 60 atm CO and 30 atm air at 100° for 3 h to give 5.6% Ph₂CO₃.

RX(1) OF 1 A + 2 B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 630-08-0, B 108-95-2
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 7440-05-3 Pd, 638-38-0 Mn(OAc)₂, 71-48-7 Co(OAc)₂,
 7787-69-1 CsBr

L8 ANSWER 47 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 120:298247 CASREACT
TI Carbonylation process and recyclable catalysts for making aromatic carbonates
IN Pressman, Eric James; Shafer, Sheldon Jay
PA General Electric Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

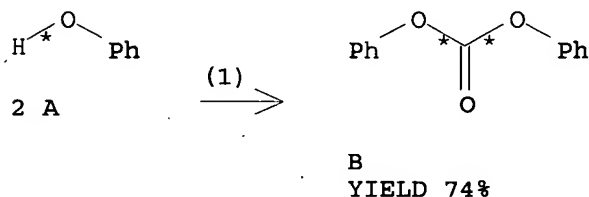
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 583938	A1	19940223	EP 1993-306334	19930811
	EP 583938	B1	19971105		
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	US 5312955	A	19940517	US 1992-929861	19920817
	ES 2108827	T3	19980101	ES 1993-306334	19930811
	JP 06184057	A2	19940705	JP 1993-203054	19930817
	JP 2752569	B2	19980518		

PRAI US 1992-929861 19920817

AB Aromatic organic carbonates (e.g., PhOCO₂Ph) are prepared by the carbonylation of

phenols (e.g., PhOH) at 60-150° with a mixture of O and CO in the presence of a Pd catalyst in combination with an organic catalyst, such as a terpyridine, and a Co cocatalyst in the form of a Co complex containing a pentadentate ligand. The aromatic carbonate is separated from the carbonylation reaction mixture as a 1:1 M aromatic carbonate-phenol adduct.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A ==> B



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2
 RGT C 7782-44-7 O2, D 630-08-0 CO
 PRO B 102-09-0
 CAT 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)2, 1148-79-4
 2,2':6',2''-Terpyridine, 15391-24-9 Cobalt,
 [[2,2'-[(methylimino-κN)bis[3,1-propanediyl(nitrilo-
 κN)methylidyne]]bis[phenolato-κO]](2-)]-,
 (TB-5-22)-, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br

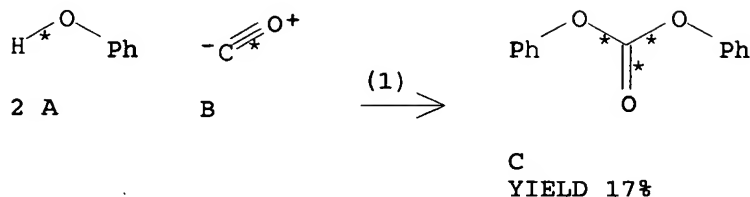
L8 ANSWER 48 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 120:216957 CASREACT
 TI Method for making aromatic carbonates via carbonylation of aromatic hydroxy compounds in presence of palladium catalyst and terpyridine cocatalyst
 IN Pressman, Eric J.; King, Joseph A., Jr.
 PA General Electric Co., USA
 SO U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5284964	A	19940208	US 1992-929862	19920817
	EP 583937	A1	19940223	EP 1993-306333	19930811
	EP 583937	B1	19970122		
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	ES 2097455	T3	19970401	ES 1993-306333	19930811
	JP 06172269	A2	19940621	JP 1993-202162	19930816
	JP 2752568	B2	19980518		
PRAI	US 1992-929862		19920817		

AB A method is provided for making aromatic carbonates, such as di-Ph carbonate by the carbonylation of an aromatic hydroxy compound, such as phenol in the presence of a palladium catalyst and an organic cocatalyst, such as a terpyridine compound. Thus, carbonylation of PhOH with CO/O2 in presence of [Bu4NBr + Pd(OAc)2 + Co(OAc)2 + 2,2':6,2''-terpyridine, with 0.5 molar ratio of terpyridine/Pd] (catalyst system I) at 100° afforded 17.03% di-Ph carbonate after 7 h, vs. 9.7% di-Ph carbonate after 7 h using benzoquinone cocatalyst, with 12.5 molar ratio benzoquinone/Pd. Use of catalyst system I together with activate mol. sieves afforded 63.34% di-Ph

carbonate after 7 h at 115°.

RX(1) OF 3 2 A + B ==> C



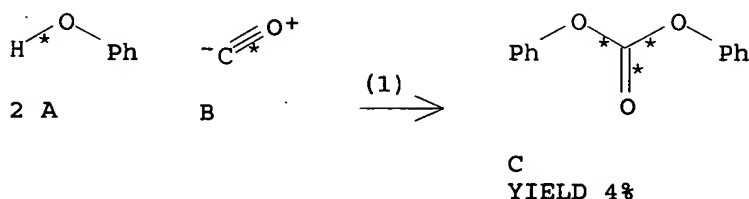
RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
PRO C 102-09-0
CAT 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)2, 71-48-7
Co(OAc)2, 1148-79-4 2,2':6',2''-Terpyridine

L8 ANSWER 49 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 120:191360 CASREACT
TI Preparation of aromatic carbonic acid esters
IN Iwane, Hiroshi; Myagi, Hidekazu; Imada, Satoshi; Seo, Shoichi; Yoneyama, Takahiro
PA Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 06009505	A2	19940118	JP 1992-161180	19920619
	JP 3128329	B2	20010129		
PRAI	JP 1992-161180		19920619		

AB : Aromatic carbonic acid esters are prepared by reaction of aromatic hydroxy compds., CO, and O in the presence of catalysts (A) ≥ 1 Pd and Pd compds., (B) ≥ 1 Ce(III) and Ce(IV) compds., (C) ≥ 1 quaternary ammonium and phosphonium salts, and (D) ≥ 1 quinone and its reduced products, aromatic diols. This process suppresses the formation of oxidative dimerization and trimerization byproducts such as p-phenoxyphenol which has a b.p. close to that of (PhO)2CO and is difficult to sep., and gives the desired products in high yields. Thus, 7.8 g phenol, Pd(OAc)2 2.4, Ce(OAc)3.H2O 3.5, Bu4NBr 202, and hydroquinone 34 mg were charged in a Hastelloy autoclave; after flushing the system with CO, 60 atom CO and 30 atom dry air were introduced; and the mixture was allowed to react at 120° for 1 h to give (PhO)2CO 3.7, Ph salicylate 0.12, and p-phenoxyphenol 0.039% (1.0% selectivity). Diaryl carbonates, particularly (PhO)2CO, are useful as intermediates for polycarbonates.

RX(1) OF 2 2 A + B ==> C



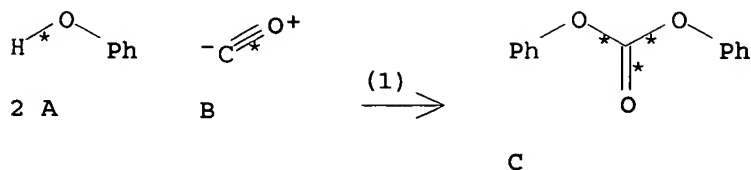
RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)2, 537-00-8 Acetic acid, cerium(3+)
 salt, 1643-19-2 Bu4N.Br, 123-31-9 Hydroquinone
 NTE 120° in an autoclave; 60 atom CO and 30 atom air

L8 ANSWER 50 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 118:147197 CASREACT
 TI Continuous preparation of aromatic carbonates
 IN Fukuoka, Shinsuke
 PA Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 04261142	A2	19920917	JP 1991-21086	19910214
	JP 07068181	B4	19950726		
PRAI	JP 1991-21086		19910214		

AB An aromatic carbonate is prepared in high yield and selectivity by reacting an aromatic hydroxy compound, CO, and mol O in the presence of a catalyst, wherein the carbonylation is carried out by (1) continuously feeding the aromatic hydroxy compound to a continuous multi-stage distillation tower, (2) taking out the down-flowing liquid from the side outlets installed at the middle and/or the lowest stage of the distillation tower, (3) introducing it to a reactor installed outside the distillation tower, (4) circulating the reaction mixture to the distillation tower through a circulation inlet installed at the stage higher than that of the side outlet, and (5) continuously taking out the byproduct H2O as a gas from the distillation tower and the product aromatic carbonate from the bottom of the distillation tower. Thus, a preheated (180°) mixture of PhOH 92.2, Pd(acac)2 1.3, and Bu4NI 6.5 weight% at 280 g/h was continuously fed into a continuous multi-stage distillation tower, taken out through 4 side outlets each connected to a reactor, reacted in the reactors at 145-150° and 75-80 kg/cm2 while introducing to the bottom of each reactor a preheated gas (150°) mixture containing 75 volume% CO and 25 volume% air, and then circulated back to the distillation tower to give 63.2 g/h (PhO)2CO with 97% selectivity (based on PhOH) from the bottom of the distillation tower.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C



RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
 RGT D 7782-44-7 O2
 PRO C 102-09-0
 CAT 14024-61-4 Pd acetylacetonate, 311-28-4 Bu4N.I
 NTE continuous process in a distn. tower (180°) connected to
 4 reactors (145-150°), 97% selectivity

L8 ANSWER 51 OF 51 CASREACT COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 115:255642 CASREACT

TI Method for making organic carbonates

IN King, Joseph Anthony, Jr.

PA General Electric Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

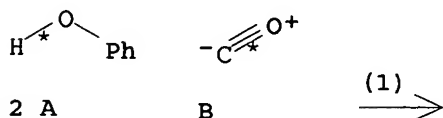
FAN.CNT 1

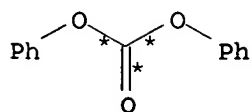
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 450442	A1	19911009	EP 1991-104643	19910325
	EP 450442	B1	19941005		
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	CA 2034340	AA	19911003	CA 1991-2034340	19910117
	JP 04221347	A2	19920811	JP 1991-77069	19910318
	JP 06045576	B4	19940615		
	ES 2063391	T3	19950101	ES 1991-104643	19910325
	US 5132447	A	19920721	US 1991-724292	19910701

PRAI US 1990-503404 19900402

AB A method for the preparation of organic carbonates comprises the treatment of an organic hydroxy compound with CO, an oxygen-containing gas, a catalytic amount of Pd, and a desiccant amount of CO2 and stirring the mixture at 50-170° at 100-3000 psi. A reactor was charged with phenol (76.06 g), di-Ph ether (1.896 g), benzoquinone (0.33 g), Pd(OAc)2 (0.042 g), Co(OAc)2 (0.035 g), Bu4NBr (2.49 g), CO2 (400 psi), oxygen (300 psi), and CO (600 psi) and the mixture was heated to 100°; after 3 h the reactor was recharged with oxygen and CO and the reaction was terminated after 5 h to give a 15.5% yield of di-Ph carbonate. The presence of CO2 in the initial stage of the reaction enhanced the yield of carbonate.

RX(1) OF 1 2 A + B ==> C





C
YIELD 15%

RX(1) RCT A 108-95-2, B 630-08-0
RGT D 124-38-9 CO₂, E 1643-19-2 Bu₄N.Br, F 106-51-4 p-Benzoquinone,
G 7782-44-7 O₂, H 101-84-8 PhOPh
PRO C 102-09-0
CAT 3375-31-3 Pd(OAc)₂, 71-48-7 Co(OAc)₂

=>